OUR FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

the South Carolina Kallway.

The claim of the New York news-

In 1830 the South Carolina Railroad

THE CHANGING YEARS. Drawn Out are the Fibres Fine and the Threads of Life are Spun.

Lines addressed to Susanna Pearson on the completion of her seventyseventh year's residence at the Big Spring* in Union Township, Miami County, Ohio. She, (being very small) had been brought from Newberry, South Carolina, in 1808, and after three years' renting, her father Robert (whom I've heard tell of Tarleton's operations on Bush River in 1781, when en route to the Cowpens,) bought the land containing the Big Spring, and settled there in the depth of winter.

Thy hair is gray with length of years, Thy walk is bent and slow; Caused by unnumbered toils and cares, Endured since long ago.

'Twas in the cent'ry's 'leventh year, When then a Southern child, Was brought, in winter, cold and drear, To live in this-then wild-

Where Nature her unchallenged sway, Unnumbered years had held; Nor had her untamed denizons Been, from her woods expelled.

But thy dear parents, brave and true Whom fear could not o'ercome, By the Big Spring a log house built, And made that place your home.

A home! a home! how very dear, That home to thee has been, Which seventy years, with seven more Thy residence takes in.

Can one who's lived so long as this, In one place now be found? Should we throughout this country search.

Unto its utmost bound. There 'midst sarrounding forests tall With toil and danger rife, Thou didst in childhood's days begin

Thy pioneering life. Not women, men, nor children then From labor sought to shirk, For 'twas apparent unto all,

That they must starve or work. To those who for best living sought, This fact was soon revealed; One luxury, unknown there yet;

Trees might be made to yield. These gen'rous trees,† each early spring And guiding tubes in troughs or pans,

Their streams Nectareous poured. For more than half a century, While that short season reigned-Thou helpedst those sweets to gather in,

And boil 'til most were grained. Obtaining thus a bev'rage rich, No salesman could control; Molasses in the crystal can,

And sugar in the bowl. No stores for raiment in those years, Nor factories were nigh, So garments for those pioneers,

Their own hands must supply. They raised their native fibrous flax,

Then broke and scutched with care The first and coarsest labor done-In making summer wear.

'Twas thine, then, seated by the wheel, To make it swiftly run, And to draw out the fibres fine-'Til they to threads were spun.

'Twas thine next with the ready loom, The last act to achieve: With batin, shuttle, harness, thread-The flexile web to weave.

Which being bleached without much Was into garments wrought;

That wearers were with right good will And not of pride o'erthought.

The garments wore through winter's Were wrought by diff'rent rule;

Then snow-white wool displaced the flax-As did the broach the spool.

The spinner who before could sit, _With treadle oscillating, Must now continuously walk With movements alternating.

While the big wheel, with the right hand,

Was turned with humming sound, The other drew the twisted thread, Then on the spindle wound.

Twas thine again, with ready loom, The warp and woof t' unite,, And linsey, woolsey, flannel, make, All pleasant to the sight.

Nor did plain common weaving them, Alone thy skill command; For many a complex coverlet Was woven by thy hand.

And patrons who had not thy skill, Materials often brought, Which by thy hands and servant loom In wished-for styles were wrought.

Year in, year out, from youth to age, Thy labors thus did run; 'Til now with eyes bedimmed thou

Life's low descending sun.

' I'is pleasant to me now to know. Thy life's hard toils are o'er; That humming wheels, and looms and

By thee'll be run no more.

That thou, now in thy long loved

Free from care, toil and strife, Caust forward look, with Christian

And back on well-spent life But looking back, on life's long track How solemn 'tis to know That thy compeers of youthful years

Are few now here below. Big Spring, the largest in Miami County. †The Sugar Maple, from which is obtained the best sugar and molasses,

Those two-fold *cousius. children of Aunt Ruth and Uncle John; Who grew up right within thy sight-Where are they now?-they're gone.

And three-score other cousins, too, Who lived in thy own age;-Alas! alas! but very few Now walk upon life's stage.

Thy comrades of the log-house schools Who Murrav's Readers read, And studied Webster's Spelling Book Are nearly all now dead.

Now looking back to childhood's days, (While resting at thy ease), Thou canst the wondrous diff'rence

mark Betwixt those days and these.

Of changes thou mayest some approve, And blessings deem; but still, Some others thou, perhaps, mayest

think Have less of good than ill.

The Big Spring, from its creviced rock, Flows as in days of youth; Fit type of the unchanging state Of Righteousness and Truth.

Through long life, up its sloping bank, 'Till age did thee assail, Thou borest its crystal treasures up,

In bucket or in pail. Thou now canst view its waters flow Beneath that beechen tree. Which in thy youth was but a shrub, But now can shelter thee:

Reminding thee that people soon Grow up, mature and die, While long lived trees still grow and

grow, And spread their branches high.

A Prophetess,† as we are told, Lived in the days of yore, . Who near the Holy Temple dwelt At four-score years and four.

Whose piety most fervent was, In keeping of the Law; Who prayed and fasted night and day, And the young Saviour saw.

Inspired by the Holy One, She did to friends avow: Redemption in Jerusalem Was come unto them now.

Though long her life was there, it was Not longer much than thine; And that she died a happy death,

We surely may opine. Should thy age! be as great as hers, When life's weak cords are riven, I'll hope thy future dwelling-place

May be, like hers, in Heaven. From thy cousin,

DAVID JONES. *Their fathers were brothers and their mothers sisters. †Anna-Luke 2: 36, 37, 38.

Since writing the above, she died.

A COSTLY WRECK. The R & D. Obtain a Compromise of the Bostian Bridge Case.

[From N. C. Paper.] All the suits against the Richmond the wreck at Bostian bridge, near Statesville, on the 27th of August, 1891, of him. in which 31 persons were killed and 30 wounded, have been compromised. The Statesville Landmark says there

allowed in each case: Rev. J. M. Sikes, \$1,000.

Claims for injuries-J. F. Holler, and did not fear any recognition by \$2,000; Mrs. Naomi Hayes Moore, her. \$1,500; Miss Louallie Pool, \$1,500; O.

been compromised. \$100,000.

How to Pronounce Iowa.

[From the Dubuque Herald.] Why do the effete customs thus prevail in mispronouncing the name of this State as I-o-wab, accenting the second syllable? No resident of the State pronounces it in that heathenish way but correctly I-o-way, the first syllable accented. In fact, the name was sometimes spelled "Ioway" on old maps, noticeably one accompanying a report of Lewis and Clarke's expedition, published in 1814. In the body of the report the name is also spelled Ayauway, a French spelling of the same sounds. In order to secure a firm establishment of our rights as to the pronunciation of the name of the Hawkeye State, perhaps the legislature will have to do as was done in Arkansas, pass a law fix-

Died on the Installment Plan.

"You don't offer any inducements to an editor in this town ?" "We don't? Jerusalem! Why, we've

buried six of 'em an' let their widders pay for their funerals in installments! A revivifying of natures latent forces

occurs every spring. At this time, without a moment's hesitation. They better than at any other, the blood may tell the story—HOOD'S CURES. be cleansed from the humors which infest it. The best and most popular remedy to use for this purpose is Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, jaundice, billiousness, sick headache, constination.

THE DENMARK LYNCHING.

What Induced the Governor to Let Peterson go-Those Present at the Interview Give an Account of What Occurred.

[Special to Register, 27th.] Governor Tillman while feeling perfectly confident that everything he did in connection with the Peterson case

following letter: "COLUMBIA, April 26th, 1893. "Messrs. W. A. Neal and A. W.

afternoon last.

Clayton.

"I ask it for publication, to give the ple at home and abroad to judge the is sought, the papers are always recase fairly. Respectfully,

"B. R. TILLMAN, Governor." who is a reporter for the Journal, makes the following statement:

John Peterson, accompanied by an- concludes that it is time to make the other negro, Wade Wylie, approached appointment, or some politician so imme on last Saturday afternoon to know where Mr. Tillman (meaning the Gov- efforts, the papers are all called for and ernor) was. A few questions elecited laid upon the cabinet officer's desk. the fact that I was being addressed by They are packed together, each appli-John Peterson, whom I knew to be cant's papers under a separate jacket. wanted at Denmark as a suspect of the The cabinet officer generally knows outrage upon Miss Mamie Baxter. I | before he sees the papers which one of accompanied him to the Executive the applicants he wants-some one he Mansion and told the Governor who knows and feels an interest in, or the

he was and what he wanted. son, asked him if he was John Peter- there are many applications, or there son, and he replied that he was, and are some who stand upon the same that he wanted to surrender himself to ground of merit, the cabinet officer him for protection, as he had heard dictates a brief of the character and that they were hunting him for the life of the applicants and their encrime committed upon Miss Baxter, dorsers, and these he sends or takes to and he feared that if he was caught he the president with his own recommen-

would be lynched. The Governor: "Are you guilty?" Petersou: "No; sir."

The Governor: "Whe Friday a week ago?" Peterson: "I was at North's."

and by white people?" Peterson: "Yes, sir."

see you?" Peterson: "Yes, sir." The Governor then turned to me and said that he had no right to hold a man who was simply suspected of a crime, but that if he, Peterson, wanted protection I had better take him to the Chief of Police and get him to investigate the case. This I did. After having him locked up by his own request, I started out to find Mr. L. B. Jenkins and Constable Lambert, the latter of whom I knew, was then looking for Peterson with a warrant for his arrest, to see if

They were found and Mr. Jenkins began the questioning of Peterson, which has already been mentioned, bewere 13 of these cases in Iredell Supe- lieving at the start that Peterson was rior Court and the following amounts guilty of the crime, but at the finish that he was innocent. Peterson was Death claims-J. C. Brodie, \$5,000; then locked up, and after being re- sular officers, because they are commer-W. M. Houston, \$5,000; Chas. G. Web- turned to his cell, Mr. Jenkins asked cial representatives; the committee on er, \$5,000; Miss Ophelia Polk Moore, him if he would be willing to return to foreign relations, diplomatic nomina-\$2,000; Mrs. Susan Pool, \$2,000; Hugh | Denmark and let the young lady look K. Linster, \$2,500; A. Davis, \$1,200; at him. He replied promptly that he lectors of customs, internal revenue, would. He said that he was innocent etc.

Upon leaving the guard house Mr. W. Lawson, \$1,000; G. W. Bowley, Jenkins and I determined that there was at least grave doubt of his guilt There were a number of suits entered and that if he was taken back there by at Asheville, Salisbury and other places. Mr. Lambert on Sunday morning be-We understand that all of these have lieving as we did that he would be lynched, we determined to go to Gov-The Lexington Dispatch understands ernor Tillman and ask him to have him that A. L. Sink and wife have been al- held here until he could get his witlowed \$5,000. The case was in David- nesses together to prove his alibi, son Superiour Court. We have not which he confidently claimed that he learned what amounts were allowed in | could do. We went, and after hearing the other cases, but it is safe to say that us Governor Tillman agreed to hold the wreck, first and last, cost the Rich- him under condition that I would go mond and Danville Railroad at least and try to get his witnesses together for him, which I did. He then wrote an order to Sheriff Cathcart, which I delivered to him, ordering him to take Peterson from the guard house and lodge him in jail until further orders. I went to North's the next day and worked all day hunting up his witnesses for him. That evening I wired the Governor that they would all be on hand on Monday, and that they corroborated his statement. A. W. CLAYTON.

"I heard the conversation between Governor Tillman and John Peterson at the Governor's Mansion last Saturday afternoon as stated above.

W. A. NEAL. "Superintendent Penitentiary." It will thus be seen that the negro expressed perfect confidence in being able to prove his innocence and that under the circumstances there is no blame to be attached to the Governor. The blame, if any, rests with the crowd that lynched him.

Sirongly Endorsed.

The advertising of Hood's Sarsapatrue; and it is always fully substanti- York. ated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted

Hoop's Pills cure liver ills, jaun-"What's your outfit?" "Six liars and ten jugs."

HOW OFFICERS ARE APPOINTED. COL THOS. W. HOLLOWAY.

Timely Description of an Interesting Procrss-The Stages Through Which Applications Travel and How They are Acted on.

Washington Letter to Baltimore

American.] The president has not yet attacked that vast number of collectors, both of was right, yet he evinces every desire customs and internal revenues, surveyto let the public know why he acted as ors of ports, etc., because Mr. Carlisle he did, as he has been so severely criti- prefers that, so far as possible, they shall make out the reports of the pres-Much interest has been taken in what ent quarter of the fiscal year. This Peterson had to say to the Governor, quarter ends on April 30th, so that it and with a view of making it all public | will be probably the middle of May bethe Governor yesterday addressed the fore the great work of removal begins.

The method is interesting. If the position is an important one, there is much red tape in the making of an appointment, for it must pass "GENTLEMEN: Please give meastate- through the hands of the cabinet offiment of what you know in regard to cer under whom the appointee is to my conversation with John Peterson labor, the president, often the entire at the Executive Mansion on Saturday | cabinet, then the senate, again the primary cabinet officer, and again and finally the president. It doesn't make public the whole truth and leave peo- any difference what the position is that ferred to the cabinet officer who has direct supervision over the office, even In response to the above Mr. Clayton, though the papers are first presented to

the president. When the cabinet officer or president presses either of them by his persistent friend of his friend, whom he desires to Governor Tillman, addressing Peter- accommodate. Occasionally, where dation as to which one should be appointed. The president doesn't always follow the recommendations of his secretary. He frequently wants to appoint another man than the one recommended, and he selects his own

The Governor: "Can you prove that | man without respect to the recommendations of his cabinet officer. If there is doubt in the mind of the The Governor: "Are you willing to president as to what he should do, or go back there and let the young lady the position is one of great political or other importance, like the selections of one of the five first class ministers, he lays the question, with the papers, before the cabinet at its meeting, and the appointment and applicants are discussed in all their bearings. This

course is frequently pursued. When the president reaches a conclusion as to an appointment, he directs his executive clerk or secretary to make out the appointment of a certain man. There are blanks for this purpose, in which the name of the person, the office, etc., are filled in and and Danville Railroad, growing out of they would identify him, as he did not this is signed, so that it announces to appear to suit the description given me | the senate that the president nominates John Smith, of Indiana, to be consul to Halifax. The nomination is sent at once to the senate, which goes into executive session to receive it and refer it to the proper committee for consideration. The committee on commerce considers all nominations of contions; the finance committee, all col-

The Truth-Tell It Again.

These sensible views, quoted from an anonymous paper, we give as our own most decided sentiments and hereby beseech the public to bear them in

mind: "A local newspaper is often accused of bias in regard to giving personal notices, commenting on the coming and going of some and omitting others. The accusation is very wrong and unjust. It is with the people and not the editor. He is always willing and even anxious to tell who comes and goes, if he can find out; but a country paper cannot afford to have a score of salaried reporters. If you have visitors, let us know who they are and where they came from; if anything happens in your community, let us know all about t; if you know anything tell us all about it. You will find us as ready to notice one as another, patron or otherwise, friend or foe."

Fine Books Fabulously Cheap. Many of the choicest books of the world are now being issued in styles and at prices to delight book-lovers with limited purses. John B. Alden, Publisher, 57 Rose St., New York, who was the pioneer, and is still the leader in the "Literary Revolution," sends us a copy of Bayard Taylor's famous and delightful "Views Afoot, or Europe Seen with Knapsack and Staff," as a sample or his half-morocco gilt top style, in which he publishes some of the world's most famous books at prices ranging from 30 cents to 60 cents each, the same books being issued also in neat cloth binding at prices ranging from 15 cents up. These books are always in large type, printed on fine paper, the cloth binding being of excellent quality, and the half-morocco, gilt top-style fit to adorn any library. A 32-page descriptive pamphlet may be had free, or a 128-page catalogue, a veritable feast for book-lovers, may be had rilla appeals to the sober, common for a 2-cent stamp. Address John B. sense of thinking people, because it is Alden, Publisher, 57 Rose Street, New

It Was Complete. "Goin' on a fishin' excursion?" "Yes."

of father and mother, and was compelled to rely upon his own efforts to support himself and to prepare for life's In 1846 he went to Columbia, the

tion on general subjects.

Capital of the State, and engaged himself as a clerk in a grocery store, until the Columbia and Greenville Railroad was built, 25 miles from Columbia, where he was placed in charge of the freight department. The road being continued to Newberry, he was transferred to this place as agent, but at that time he was too young to give a bond.



In 1852 Mr. Holloway was elected cashier of the Bank of Newberry, which position he held until he purchased a farm at Pomaria in 1855, engaging at the same time in merchandizing and farming. The former business he continued until 1890, while also giving his attention to the supervision of his farm, of which he is very fond.

He still resides at Pomaria, devoting his time entirely to his favorite occupation, at the same time employing his unwearying energies in performing the pressing duties of Secretary of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina. Col. Holloway was a member of Po-

maria Grange, No. 27, P. of H., at its rules, Speaker Reed presiding. Atorganization, and the first Worthy Master. The State Grange was organized in 1873, and he was the Worthy Steward until 1877, when he was elected Secretary, which position he held until of Lords. He telegraphed me that somethat order was superseded by the Al-

Col. Holloway became a member of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina at its organization in 1858, and was head clerk under the late Secretary, A. G. Summer, and also under Robert G. Gage, who succeeded Col. Summer, until the who was speaking and used it in his war between the States. In 1869 the society was reorganized

with Gen. Johnson Hagood as President and the late D. Wyatt Aiken as Secretary. Under this organization Mr. Holloway held the position of head clerk until 1874, when Col. Aiken declined re-election, and Mr. Holloway succeeded bim as Secretary and Treasurer. Owing to the increased work of the two positions the two offices were divided a few years ago, and he has for many years been secretary alone. He has been secretary, altogether, for 17

Under his judicious management, wisely assisted by the President and the Executive Committee, the State fairs have been a series of progressive successes, until they are unequaled in the South. Col. Holloway has repeatedly received the merited distinction of being the most aggressive and best qualified secretary in any of the States. Col. Holloway has been twice mar-

ried. By his first union he has three children and fourteen grandchildren. His second wife is stil living, and they are the happy parents of two children, a son and daughter, aged, respectively,

His faith is in connection with the Lutheran Church, and he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of If Newberry College for many years. By his active interest in this institution, and in other ways, he has shown himself the friend and patron of higher | If you ever reach the summit of the

His course in life has, in a large measure, been directed by the advice and example of the learned and pious Chief Justice, John Belton O'Neall, of whom he was a protoge.

DEATH OF A GREAT DIVINE.

The Rev. Dr. Whitefoord Smith, of Spartanburg, Dies Full of Years and Honors. [Special to News and Courier.] SPARTANBURG, April 27 .- Dr. White-

foord Smith quietly passed away this morning at 4 o'clock. He has been declining in health for several months, and for the last two or three weeks he failed rapidly. He was conscious to the last and was as serene and composed as if he was only retiring for the night. To his last hours he manifested his usual interest in his family and friends, his church and the condition of his country. Mrs. Charles F. Smith, of Nashville,

died last night. She was a sister of Prof. D. A. DuPre, of Wofford College. He, with several other members of the family, went on to Nashville yesterday afternoon. Dr. Smith is a professor in Vanderbilt University, and has been there several years.

A PRODIGIOUS MEMORY.

An Incident of the Remarkable Ability of Indisputable Evidence that it was Run on Secretary of the South Carolina Agricul-Librarian Spofford. tural and Mechanical Society.

[American Farmer, March 1.] | Washington Star. 7 The prodigious memory of Librarian | papers that the old engine "John Bull," Col. Thos. W. Holloway was born in the county in which he now resides (Newberry, S. C.) March 28, 1829. His school advantages were limited, but by wise and careful self-culture he has acquired a ready and accurate knowledge and his familiarity with the contents by W. G. Mazyck, of Charleston, who of most of them, is well known. In a writes to the New York World as folof the English language, and accumuchat with The Star representative, As- lows: lated a large fund of useful informasistant Postmaster General H. Clay Evans related an interesting instance At the age of 15 years he was bereft of Mr. Spofford's ability.

Miller, of this city, to build a locomotive for the company. This engine, "General Lew Wallace, while dining which was called the "Best Friend," with me some time ago," said General was put into service in November, 1830, Evans, "told me how he got some of the material for the chapter which and was the first locomotive ever built or used in America for active service deals with the chariot race between Ben Hur and Messala. He doubted if upon a railroad. (See "Sketch of there existed a book in the United States that contained what he wanted and referred to his particular matter and at the period-29 B. C .- but concluded that if it was not in the Congressional library Mr. Spofford could aid

"He came to Washington and saw Mr. Spofford, explaining what he wanted. No book was on the shelves of the Congressional Library that would aid him, he was informed, that there was but one book in the United States that had any bearing upon the sub-

"'You will find it,' said Mr. Spofford in the Athenæum Library in Boston. I don't remember its title; in fact it has none. It is an old plainly bound volume. The librarian will probably tell you he hasn't it, but he has, because I have seen it and it contains the material you want. I'll draw a diagram of the library so you can go to the book.'

"He drew the diagram and explained how General Wallace was to go down this aisle and into that alcove and that the book would be found upon a certain shelf so many books from the end. Armed with the diagram, General Wallace proceeded to the Athenæum library and was informed that they knew of no volume that contained the material he sought.

"He received permission to inspect the library, and consulting his diagram, soon placed his hand upon an old musty volume that contained just the material as to the customs, chariots and races of the people of whom he wrote, that he

lacked. "I recall another instance. It was during the debate in congress over the tried." torney-General John Ruhm, of Nashville, reading of the question in the newspapers, recalled a like question having come up in the English House where in the parliament report the debate and its result could be found. I hurried with the telegram to Mr. Spofford. He contracted his brows, thought a moment, and pulled out a volume of the English reports, thumbed over the pages and said, 'There's what you want.' I ran with it to Tom Bayne, argument. Speaker Reed afterward using it in an article in one of the magazines."

Sand.

[Richmond Register.] I observed a locomotive in the railroad

yard one day; was waiting in the roundhouse. where the locomotives stay; coaled and fully manned,

And it had a box the fireman was filling full of sand. It appears that locomotives cannot always get a grip

On their slender iron pavement, 'cause

the wheels are apt to slip; And when they reach a slippery spot their tactics they command, And to get a grip upon the rail they sprinkle it with sand.

life's slippery track, If your load is rather heavy, and you're always sliding back: So, if a common locomotive you com-

pletely understand. You'll provide yourself in starting with a good supply of sand. you have a heavy grade,

If those who've gone before you have the rails quite slippery made, upper table-land. You'll find you'll have to do it with a

liberal use of sand. If you strike some frigid weather, and discover to your cost That you are liable to slip on a heavy coat of frost,

Then some prompt, decisive action will

be called into demand,

And you'll slip 'way to the bottom is you haven't any sand. You can get to any station that is on life's schedule seen If there's fire beneath the boiler of am-

bition's strong machine: And you'll reach a place called Flushgood supply of sand.

It may be quite a way off An' the boys are badly drilled, But the country'll take a day off When the offices are filled.

The Good Time Coming.

Roger's L. & M. Works," New York, 1886, p. 7.) By entries in the minute book of the

board of directors of the South Carolina Railroad and Canal Company, it is shown that the "Best Friend," after due trial in service, was formally "accepted" December 20, 1830: that at the meeting of the board held January 3, 1831, rates of speed and number of passengers to be carried were fixed, and that on April 4, 1831, a rule was adopted that "no person be allowed to go on the engines" (mark the plural, please.) On Friday, June 17, 1831, owing to the ignorance of a negro fireman, the

'Best Friend" exploded. She was afterwards repaired and called the 'Phœnix." In the Charleston Courier of June 30, 1830, we find this extremely interesting

"We find the following account of a ocomotive steam engine ordered by our railroad in the New York Journal of Commerce of 18th inst: "A new steam locomotive engine has just been completed [italics mine]

at West Point Foundry, of this city. In its external contour it bears some resemblance to the celebrated London engine, the Novelty, but it is totally different in its arrangements and details. [Here follows a description too of Charleston, S. C., and constructed is reported. by Mr. Hall, engineer of the West Point establishment. The exact maximum of speed it can attain has not been ascertained, there being no railroads in

this vicinity upon which it could be Dr. Bishop, in his "History of Amerithat the locomotive "Phœnix" was built in 1830, and adds that a second one, the West Point was built by the same foundry for our road in the same year, and a third, the De Witt Clinton, in the following spring for the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, which road, "about the same time," spring of 1831, imported the Stephenson locomotive John Bull. Dr. Bishop's statement plains the use of the plural "engines,"

above noted. "A locomotive called the South Carolina, designed by Horatio Allen, was built for the South Carolina Railroad by the West Point Foundry Association in the year 1831." (Sketch Rodgers

L. & M. Works, p. 7.) The York, built by Davis & Gartner, of York, Pa., for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was placed on the road between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills August 30, 1830, and in the same month was panting for a journey, it was the John Bull "was received in Philadelphia for the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company." (M. N. Forney, Scribner's Magazine, August, 1888, p. 175.) So that, you see, the John Bull had at least four, and probably five, predecessors, which were in actual service when she was "received in Philadelphia," three of them built in your city for the South Carolina Railroad Company, and one of these, the "Best Friend," It's about the way with travel along shipment South, as shown by Mr. Miller's letters, was unavoidably delayed son)-antedating the John Bull's "re-

ception" by fourteen months.

What it Cost to Discover Us. nual salary of \$192; his polots \$120 to New York. \$150. The doctor \$38.50. While the sailors got two dollars and a half a month and their keep. Such was the compensation of the daring mariners who made the perilous voyage.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers rates." He changed his opinion; how-Any person can easily apply it at home. I when buying medicines.

STORM-SWEPT OKLAHOMA.

Five Cyclones in Seven Hours-Fifty Killed and Over a Hundred Seriously Injured.

GUTHRIE, ONT., April 27 .- The very latest and most authentic information Ainsworth Spotford, of the Congres- built in England in 183I, now on its obtainable from the cyclone devastated sional Library, his remarkable ability way to the Chicago Exposition, is the section of the territory is to the effect to locate any book among the hun- first locomotive engine ever used in that from fifty to sixty human lives dreds of thousands under his charge America, is successfully controverted were lost: twenty-five people fatally injured, and a hundred more with injuries more or less serious. 'Five distinct cyclones visited different parts of the Territory between 2 to 9 o'clock Company contracted with Mr. E. M. Tuesday evening, and it will be a day before the full amount of the damage

will be known. The list of fatalities by the cyclone of Tuesday night grows larger each hour. In the devastated district near Norman thirty-four bodies have been prepared for burial. Several more were found this morning and half a score of people are still missing. A hundred and fifty people were injured, six or eight of whom will die. Near Purcell eleven people, all members of one Cath-

olic congregation, are dead. At the town of Case the storm swept away nearly every building, and eight people are killed. At Langston two are dead. At Cimarron City four are dead and two dying, and twelve injured. East of there two families, numbering five and six, respectively, perished, and in the extreme eastern part of Payne County it is believed that

nearly a score were killed. The list of dead will surely aggregate one hundred, and that of the injured

five times that many. THE TORNADO IN TEXAS. GAINESVILLE, TEYAS, April 27 .- A death-dealing cyclone swept down Montague County, thirty miles west of here, Tuesday night. The storm struck two miles east of Bonita, a small railroad town, and utterly destroyed everything in its path, demolishing houses,

twisting down trees and snapping off telegraph poles. The house of a farmer a few miles from Bonita was strewn for a mile around and a man killed outright. Three of his children were blown into long for quotation here.] It has been a well and all of them, it is thought, got up by the enterprise and under the | will die. St. Jo. Town, eight miles from particular direction of Mr. E. L. Miller, Bonita, also suffered, but no loss of life

JIM CROW CAR CASE.

This Time the Verdict was in Favor of the NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 27 .-- Judge Theard, in the Civil District Court, decan Manufactures," vol. ii., p. 346, says livered a decision yesterday in a Jim Crow car case. Sheriff Brousard of Lafayette Parish sued the Illinois Central Railroad for \$10,000 damages for ejection from one of the trains of that company. The court decided against him. He bought two first class tickets for the purpose of taking a crazy negro prisoner to the negro asylum at Jackson, La. He placed his prisoner in the smoking section of the white car, regarding the West Point probably ex- and the sheriff, who was ill, went into the non-smoking section. The conductor told him he would have to take his prisoner into the colored car or else sit with him in the smoking section, common to both races. Brousard objected and he and his prisoner were ejected. The court held, with the conductor, that the law did not discriminate, except in favor of colored nurses of white children, and as the railroad company was subject to a penalty if it violated the law, the conductor's action was justifiable. The question of convenience was one for the Legislature.

and the suit was dismissed.

Leading designers of fashions are already discussing the revival of the styles of the Louis XIII period, and believe also that Elizabethan ruffies and stomachers will come into fashion for the summer casino toiletts. In making completed before June 18, 1830-(her the new skirts dressmakers perform a real stroke of magic. For while the amateur modiste finds herself at a loss on account of the sickliness of the sea- to reproduce one of these new models, the experienced professional knows how to fit the hips in front gore or pleat and cause the skirt to suddenly expand and flare outward at the feet, An exchange finds time to do some- where it measures many yards in cirthing with these facts: "Some one cumference. And this simply because your track is steep and hilly and has figured up the cost of the expedi- she wisely takes her knowledge from tion in which Columbus discovered the Fashion Magazines published both America. Queen Isabella gave 1,140,- in Paris and New York, by A. Mc-000 maravedis, equal to about \$7,296. Dowell & Co. These illustrated mag-It must be remembered, however, that azines are an invaluable guide to any she had to sacrifice her jewels to ob- one who seeks information in the latest tain even that sum. This, we suggest, fashions. "La Mode de Paris" and was perhaps due to the fact that at "Paris Album of Fashion" each cost that period the church, and the Ro- \$3.50 a year, or 35 cents a copy, and mans church dominated Christendom, contain a cyclopædia of knowledge or forbade the lending of money on in- this subject. "The French Dressterest, and funds could not be borrowed maker," which costs only \$3.00 per then as now. Hence to raise even a annum, or 30 cents a copy, is without a small amount of cash was a great peer for practical dressmaking. They undertaking. Even as late as the also contain lessons on current styles Great Armada, after Raieigh had set- which alone place them above competitled Roanoke Island, Queen Eliza- tion. "La Mode," with its low subbeth had but a dozen small vessels, scription price of \$1.50 a year, or 15 the British fleet that destroyed the cents a copy, is the Home Journal Armada being furnished by the trad- "par excellence." If unable to find ing towns of the kingdom merely for any of these magazines at your newsthat occasion. But to return to Col- dealers do not accept any substitute, town at a rate of speed that's grand, umbus' expedition, his pay was \$320 a but apply directly to Messrs. A. Mcfor all the slippery places you've a year. His three captains had an an- Dowell & Co., 4 West 14th Street,

Electric Cars for Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 25 .- The city unanimous vote granted a franchise to The man who calls Sarsaparilla a fraud, had good reason; for he got hold of a worthless mixture at "reduced system throughout the city. The Enis a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or bla k. Any person can easily apply it at home.

Any person can easily apply it at home.